

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

TOTAL TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUDGET

Treasury's FY 2003 budget request covers the following areas:

- **INTEREST PAYMENTS -- \$359.1 billion**

These are funds for interest payments needed to finance the public debt (\$351.9 billion); interest payments by the IRS on refunds of taxes to taxpayers (\$2.2 billion); selected interest payments on special accounts handled through the Treasury (\$3.8 billion); and other public debt interest (\$1.2 billion).

- **PERMANENT AUTHORITY APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS -- \$45.2 billion**

These are funds for special accounts for which the Congress has given the Department permanent authority to expend appropriations. These accounts include primarily repayments of taxes collected for Puerto Rico, payments made when the earned income credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability, payments to the Resolution Funding Corporation, reimbursements to Federal Reserve Banks, special claims and damage payments required as a result of judgments against the U.S. government, and payments to Presidential candidates and their parties in accordance with Federal Election Commission certification.

- **OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS -- -\$21.5 billion**

Treasury receipts from other government agencies and private sources are subtracted from the total Treasury budget as an offset.

- **ANNUAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS [FUNDING FOR ALL TREASURY BUREAUS] -- \$16.654 billion**

These are funds for the Treasury bureaus' activities. Funding for these require appropriation action by the Congress. Details of bureau operating budgets are provided in the section titled, "Analysis of FY 2003 President's Budget . "

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FUNDING LEVELS IN THE FY 2003 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
(dollars in millions)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request	Percent Increase/ Decrease
Subtotal, ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.....	14,845	16,471	16,654	1.1%
Other Discretionary transfers, reappropriations, etc.....	133	-53	-8	-84.9%
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.....	14,978	16,418	16,646	1.4%
INTEREST PAYMENTS:				
Interest on Public Debt.....	359,508	338,833	351,861	3.8%
Other Public Debt Interest (Leg. Prop. On Retirement Benefits)...	0	0	1,217	100.0%
Restoration of Interest, Medicare Trust Funds.....	0	0	0	0.0%
Refunding Internal Revenue Collections, Interest.....	2,726	2,351	2,206	-6.2%
Interest on Uninvested Funds.....	6	6	6	0.0%
Interest Paid To Credit Financing Accounts.....	4,708	3,775	3,802	0.7%
Fed. Interest Liabilities to States.....	4	12	11	-8.3%
Subtotal, INTEREST PAYMENTS.....	366,952	344,977	359,103	4.1%
TRUST FUNDS AND OTHER FUNDS:				
Federal Financing Bank.....	33	18	24	33.3%
Payment to Resolution Funding Corp.....	464	1,157	2,124	83.6%
Check Forgery Insurance Fund.....	0	3	3	0.0%
Ref., Trans., & Exp. Abandoned Goods.....	6	6	7	16.7%
Biomass Energy Development.....	-2	0	0	0.0%
Payment to Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund.....	5	5	5	0.0%
U.S. Mint Revolving Fund.....	-82	13	0	-100.0%
Subtotal, TRUST FUNDS AND OTHER.....	424	1,202	2,163	80.0%
PERMANENT AUTHORITY APPROPRIATIONS:				
Pres. Election Campaign Fund.....	58	58	58	0.0%
Sallie Mae Assessments.....	0	1	1	0.0%
Air Transportation Stabilization Program Account.....	0	1,426	1,463	2.6%
Payment of Anti-Terrorism Judgments.....	400	0	0	0.0%
Customs Services at Small Airports.....	3	3	3	0.0%
Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset.....	247	200	200	0.0%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund.....	270	221	221	0.0%
Debt Collection Special Fund.....	32	24	28	16.7%
Claims, Judgments & Relief Acts.....	1,494	926	1,000	8.0%
Federal Reserve Bank Reimbursement by --				
FMS.....	81	132	135	2.3%
BPD.....	126	127	131	3.1%
Government Losses in Shipment.....	1	1	0	-100.0%
Collection of Taxes for Puerto Rico by --				
ATF.....	334	246	235	-4.5%
USCS.....	86	101	103	2.0%
COBRA.....	310	275	301	9.5%
IRS New and Existing Fees.....	80	83	81	-2.4%
IRS Informant Payments.....	3	0	0	0.0%
Payment where Child Credit exceeds liab. for tax.....	982	7,390	7,390	0.0%
Payment where EIC exceeds liability for tax.....	26,123	28,282	30,629	8.3%
Payment where School Credits exceeds liab. for tax.....	0	0	165	100.0%
Payment where Health Care Credit exceeds liab. for tax.....	0	0	667	100.0%
Contrib. for Annuity Benefits.....	255	200	200	0.0%
Subtotal, PERMANENT AUTH. APPROP.....	30,885	39,696	43,011	8.4%
OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS.....	-20,402	-19,217	-21,491	11.8%
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.....	392,837	383,076	399,432	4.3%

DETAIL OF OTHER ACCOUNTS

INTEREST PAYMENTS

- INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT:

The Government's current deficit and outstanding debt requirements are financed through borrowing (e.g., auctions of Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds). Funds paid to lenders for the use of their money is paid from the Interest on the Public Debt appropriation. This appropriation is permanent, indefinite, meaning that an annual appropriation request is not required to obtain this budget authority.

Interest on the Public Debt includes all interest paid on Treasury securities sold to the public (which includes foreign and domestic financial institutions, individuals, insurance companies, state and local governments, etc.) and to Federal government trust funds, revolving funds and deposit funds.

The Federal government both pays and receives interest and in some cases pays itself. As a result, a better picture of the Federal government's interest cost is seen in net interest outlay estimates, comprised of:

- ✓ Interest on the public debt, plus interest on tax collection refunds; and
- ✓ Interest collections from Federal agencies and the public (interest on loans to the Federal Financing Bank is the largest item of offsetting interest collections), and interest received by Federal trust funds for securities held by these funds.

- RESTORATION OF INTEREST, MEDICARE TRUST FUNDS :

P.L. 106-246 appropriated funds to the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund to cover interest income lost due to a clerical error.

- INTEREST ON IRS REFUNDS:

Under certain conditions set forth in the tax law, IRS must pay interest on Internal Revenue collections which must be refunded -- amended returns, delayed refunds of more than 45 days from the due date of the return, corporation losses covering prior year returns, results of tax audits, etc. The rate of interest changes every three months to reflect the prime interest rate then in effect.

- INTEREST ON UNINVESTED FUNDS:

Under conditions of the law creating each trust account, interest accruing and payable from the general fund of the Treasury is appropriated for payment to the proper fund receipt accounts.

- **INTEREST PAID TO CREDIT FINANCING ACCOUNTS:**

Loan guarantee financing accounts receive various payments and fees and make payment on defaults. When cash balances result from an excess of receipts over outlays, these balances are deposited with Treasury and earn interest. This account pays such interest to credit loan guarantee financing accounts from the general fund of the Treasury in accordance with Section 505(c) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

- **FEDERAL INTEREST LIABILITIES TO THE STATES:**

As provided in U.S.C. 3335, U.S.C. 6503, and 31 C.F.R. 205, interest is paid to states when Federal funds are not transferred timely. Further, states are reimbursed for specific costs.

TRUST FUNDS AND OTHER

- **FEDERAL FINANCING BANK:**

The Federal Financing Bank (FFB) was created in 1973 to ensure the coordination of Federal and federally assisted borrowing from the public in a manner least disruptive to private financial markets and institutions. FFB loans are now used primarily to finance direct agency activities such as resolution of failed thrift institutions by the deposit insurance agencies, construction of Federal buildings by the General Services Administration, and meeting the financial requirements of the U.S. Postal Service. The FY 1999 budget provided funding to liquidate the FFB's accumulated deficit that resulted when FFB paid a prepayment premium on the underlying obligations to the Treasury Department while FFB borrowers were allowed to prepay at par.

- **PAYMENT TO RESOLUTION FUNDING CORPORATION:**

The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 authorized and appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury, for fiscal year 1989 and thereafter, such sums as may be necessary to cover interest payments on obligations issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP). REFCORP was established under the Act to raise \$31.2 billion for the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) in order to resolve savings institution insolvencies.

- **CHECK FORGERY INSURANCE FUND:**

This fund was established as a permanent, indefinite appropriation in order to maintain adequate funding of the Check Forgery Insurance Fund (Fund). The Fund will facilitate timely payments for replacement Treasury checks necessitated due to a claim of forgery. The fund will recoup disbursements through reclamations made against banks negotiating forged checks.

To reduce hardships sustained by payees of Government checks that have been stolen and forged, settlement is made in advance of the receipt of funds from the endorers of the checks through reclamation procedures by this office. If the U.S. Treasury is unable to recover funds, the account sustains the loss.

- **REFUNDS, TRANSFERS AND EXPENSES; UNCLAIMED AND ABANDONED GOODS:**

Unclaimed and abandoned goods are held in storage under Customs Service's custody for one year from the date of importation. At the end of that period, all merchandise upon which duties, storage and other charges have not been paid is appraised and sold at public auction. The expenses shown in this fund represent the net expenses associated with holding this merchandise after receipts from public auction.

- **BIOMASS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT :**

The account was created to provide loan guarantees for the construction of biomass-to-ethanol facilities, as authorized under TITLE II of the Energy Security Act. Funds from this account are transferred to the Department of Energy's (DOE) Energy Conservation account and the DOE Fossil Energy R&D account.

- **PAYMENT TO TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION TRUST FUND :**

Under P.L. 106-53, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to invest funds deposited in the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund, until the funds are fully capitalized.

- **U.S. MINT REVOLVING FUND :**

The Mint is credited with receipts from its circulating coin operations, equal to the cost of producing and distributing coins that are put into circulation. The difference between the face value of the coins and the cost of operations are considered a profit, which is deposited as seigniorage to the general fund. Any seigniorage used to finance capital acquisitions is reflected, as budget authority in the year funds are obligated for that purpose.

PERMANENT AUTHORITY APPROPRIATIONS

- **PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND:**

The fund supports payments to the candidates running for President during the primaries and the general election, as well as support of nominating conventions. Appropriations to the fund represent receipts from the Presidential Election check-off on taxpayers' income tax returns. Upon certification by the Federal Election Commission, payments are made for the above purposes. Major expenditures occur during the year of the Presidential election -- appropriations shown represent collections from the check-off.

- **SALLIE MAE ASSESSMENTS:**

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by the FY 1997 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act to establish and collect from the Sallie Mae Association an annual assessment of up to \$800,000 (adjusted for each fiscal year ending after September 30, 1997 by the CPI) to cover the expenses related to providing financial oversight of the Association.

- **AIR TRANSPORTATION STABILIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

On September 22, 2001, President Bush signed into law the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act, P.L. 107-42. The Act establishes the Air Transportation Stabilization Board. The Board may issue up to \$10 billion in loan guarantees.

- **PAYMENT OF ANTI-TERRORISM JUDGMENTS:**

This account was established by the authority of Section 2002 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, Public Law 106-386, for the purpose of making payments to persons who hold certain categories of judgments against Iran in suits brought under 28 USC 1605 a(7).

- **CUSTOMS SERVICES AT SMALL AIRPORTS:**

The Customs Service charges fees at certain small airports where the volume or value of business is insufficient to justify the availability of Customs services. The funds generated from these fees are applied to expenditures incurred in providing Customs services at each of these designated small airports. The Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-284) made permanent the provision that Customs services at small airports may be derived from fees collected.

- **CONTINUED DUMPING AND SUBSIDY OFFSET :**

P.L. 106-387 provides for relief for certain domestic producers that may be impacted by injurious dumping and/or subsidization of imported products. Assessed duties are deposited into a special fund, and distributed to domestic producers, based on a determination that a domestic producer has been injured by these unfair trade practices.

- **TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND:**

The Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriation Act, 1993 (P.L. 102-393) established this permanent appropriation, to be used to pay for all seizures and forfeiture costs that occur pursuant to the Treasury Department's law enforcement activities.

- **DEBT COLLECTION SPECIAL FUND:**

FMS provides debt collection operational services to client agencies which includes collection of delinquent accounts, offset of Federal payments against debts owed the government, collection of unclaimed financial assets, and disposition of foreclosed property.

- **CLAIMS, JUDGMENTS AND RELIEF ACTS:**

Appropriations are made for payment of claims and interest for damages not chargeable to appropriations of individual agencies, and for payment of private and public relief acts. Public Law 95-26 authorized a permanent, indefinite appropriation to pay certain judgments from the general fund of the Treasury.

- **REIMBURSEMENT TO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS:**

Legislation was enacted in FY 1992 (Public Law 101-509) establishing a permanent, indefinite appropriation to reimburse Federal Reserve Banks for their services as fiscal agents for the Bureau of the Public Debt beginning in FY 1994.

The FY 1998 Treasury Appropriation Act (P.L. 105-61) established, beginning in fiscal year 1998 and thereafter, a permanent, indefinite appropriation for the Financial Management Service to reimburse Federal Reserve Banks in their capacity as depositaries and fiscal agents for the United States for all services required or directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to be performed by such banks on behalf of the Treasury or other Federal agencies.

- **GOVERNMENT LOSSES IN SHIPMENT:**

Payments are made for the replacement of valuables, or the value thereof, lost, destroyed, or damaged in the course of shipments effected pursuant to section 1 of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended.

- **DUTIES, TAXES AND FEES (PUERTO RICO):**

Both the U.S. Customs Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms collect duties and excise taxes for Puerto Rico. These funds are deposited in a receipt account in the Treasury. After the bureaus deduct their cost of collecting these funds, the balance is refunded back to Puerto Rico through this account, which is shown as a Treasury outlay. In total, the activity (receipts/outlays) generally balances to zero, although the repayment is required to be included in total Treasury expenditures.

- **CONSOLIDATED OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1985 (COBRA):**

COBRA established a user fee to cover the U.S. Customs Service's overtime cost for inspection. The fee is levied primarily as a per air passenger charge on those entering the country (excluding Canadian, Mexican, and Caribbean points of origin), but is also collected in varying amounts from different vessels

and vehicles entering the United States. Fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account and are available without annual appropriation to reimburse the Customs Service's Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

- **INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE - NEW AND EXISTING FEES:**

The Secretary of the Treasury may establish new fees or raise existing fees for services provided by the IRS to increase receipts, where such fees are authorized by another law. The fees may be spent to supplement appropriations.

- **INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE – INFORMANT PAYMENTS:**

The Secretary of the Treasury may make payments to individuals resulting from information given that leads to the collection of Internal Revenue taxes. The Taxpayer Bill of Rights of 1996 (Public Law 104-168) provides for payments of such sums to individuals from the proceeds of amounts (other than interest) collected by reason of the information provided, and any amount collected shall be available for such payments.

- **PAYMENT WHERE CHILD CREDIT EXCEEDS LIABILITY FOR TAX:**

The child credit (originally authorized under the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997) calls for an additional payment to the tax filer. Only in those instances when the credit will exceed the amount of the tax liability owed through the individual income tax system.

- **PAYMENT WHERE CREDIT EXCEEDS TAX LIABILITY (EARNED INCOME CREDIT):**

The earned income credit (originally authorized under the Tax Reduction Act of 1975) calls for absolute tax credits to low income taxpayers who meet certain qualifications. Only when the tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's total liability for taxes is this account used, and then, only by the amount that the tax liability is exceeded.

- **PAYMENT WHERE SCHOOL CREDITS EXCEED LIABILITY FOR TAX:**

To help parents of children enrolled in a failing public school (as described in Public Law 107-110, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001) attend another public school or private school, the budget includes a new refundable tax credit for a portion of the costs of attending an alternative school. The budget estimate reflects the effects of this proposed credit in cases where the credit exceeds the individual tax liability resulting in payment to the tax filer.

- **PAYMENT WHERE HEALTH CARE CREDIT EXCEEDS LIABILITY FOR TAX:**

The health care credit legislative proposal calls for a refundable tax credit for health insurance purchased by individuals and families who are not covered by employer-sponsored insurance nor eligible for public programs.

- **CONTRIBUTION FOR ANNUITY BENEFITS:**

This fund reimburses the District of Columbia for benefit payments made from the revenue of the District of Columbia to or for members of the Secret Service Uniform Division under the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act (4 D.C. Code 521).

OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS

In general, amounts collected by the Government are classified in two major categories:

- Governmental receipts – Revenues that arise from the sovereign and regulatory powers unique to the Government. They consist primarily of tax receipts, but also include customs duties, court fines, certain licenses, etc. All governmental receipts are deposited into receipt accounts. These receipts are always reported in total (rather than as an offset to budget authority and outlays).
- Offsetting receipts - Collections that are offset against the budget authority and outlays of the collecting agency rather than reflected as governmental receipts in computing budget totals. Offsetting receipts are comprised of:
 - *Proprietary Receipts* - These receipts from the public are market-oriented and are derived from activities operated as business-type enterprises.
 - *Intragovernmental Receipts* - These are collections from other governmental accounts deposited in receipt accounts. These are further classified as follows:
 - *Interfund Receipts* - These are amounts derived from payments between Federal and trust funds.
 - *Intrafund Receipts* - These are amounts derived from payments within the same fund group (i.e., within the Federal fund group or within the trust fund group).
 - *Offsetting Government Receipts* - These receipts are governmental in nature, since they offset agency budget authority and outlays, they are required to be treated as offsetting receipts.

(dollars in billions)			
	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Proprietary	14.2	13.6	14.6
Interfund	1.1	1.1	2.8
Intrafund	3.8	3.2	2.7
Offsetting Governmental	1.3	1.3	1.4
TOTAL	20.4	19.2	21.5